



Goal of Sturm under attack.

Photo by Andrei Golovov

## EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

Four out of the six Soviet clubs competing in the European football cups have entered the next round after the second leg on September 30.

In the European Winners Cup, Kiev Dynamo drew their away game vs Turkish Trabzonspor, 1-1, and have qualified having won the home encounter, 1-0.

Cup Holders Cup winners Tbilisi Dynamo drew away with Aston Villa, 2-2, winning the home leg, 2-0. USSR Cup holders Rostov Army Club scored twice against Turkish Ankaragucu, having drawn the opponents, 3-0, in the first game.

In the UEFA Cup, Moscow Spartak repeated its home per-

formance against Belgian Brugge, 3-1, playing away. Leningrad Zenit met with a failure against Dresden Dynamo both at home, 1-2, and away, 1-4. Despite their home win over Austrian Sturm, 2-1, Moscow Central Army Club has dropped out, having lost the away game, 0-1, a goal scored away indeed counts for much.

## CHIBURDANIDZE STILL A POINT AHEAD

World chess title Mayya Chiburdanidze and challenger Nana Alexandria (White) drew in the eighth game of the title match

after a treble repetition of positions. Chiburdanidze leads 4.5 to 3.5.

The next eight games of the match will be played in Tbilisi. To retain her title, Chiburdanidze only needs to pick up eight points.

## SPOTLIGHT ON WATER MOTOR FIXTURE

Moscowite Andrei Zhilov, Boris Kiyushov, from Leningrad, Vladimir Zaitsev and Vladimir Kharif, from Voronezh, Mikhail Zaitchikov, from Khabarovsk, Alexander Mityukov, from Ulyanovsk, and Valery Usolkin, from Togliatti, each picked up two individual titles out of a total of 20 at the recent national water motor sports championship. They won their respective five-mile and

ten-mile races. Vilas Matulevicius and Lembit Kavallaukas, from Kaunas, Ivan Gerashenko, from Kiev, Igor Chernobashev, from Nizhny Novgorod, and Yevgeny Stepanov, from Ulyanovsk, won their respective sculler, motor boat and glider classes.

Altogether 150 top entrants took part; now they are preparing for the 1982 European championship in Vyborg.

## DECISIONS OF VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION

A general assembly of the European Volleyball Federation, held in Sofia, discussed the sport's prospects in Europe and adopted a new federation charter.

It was decided to hold the next 13th European men and women's championships in 1983 in the GDR; the 1985 championships in Holland, and the 1982 junior championship in the FRG.

## HOW LONG WILL THE MATCH LAST?

Several hundred sports writers and representatives of chess federations in various countries gathered recently in the Silver Congress hall in Moscow for a press conference by world chess champion Anatoly Karpov, held only a day before the world title match got under way.

Asked what he thought of a possible course of the match, Karpov drew an analogy with the two preceding tournaments which drew the same competitors.

I do not like to make predictions, he stressed, and can only say that in the two previous

matches I led from the outset but hastened to seal the fate of the tournaments—which resulted in Karpov closing the gap. If the pattern repeats itself I'll try to avoid past mistakes.

A Swiss TV spokesman quoted one of the challenger's group as saying the match would last no longer than three weeks.

I do not mind at all if it turns out this way, Karpov commented, but think this would cause dissatisfaction among organizers and fans alike who are prepared to see the match through even if it lasts two or three months.

## WEIGHTLIFTING NAMES THE BEST

A. Achichayev, from the USSR, and D. Polacki, from Czechoslovakia, won the Big Prize of Czechoslovakia international weightlifting tournament, which featured only two divi-

sions—the 90 and 110 kg. Polacki captured the former division totalling 355 kg, ahead of C. Klimenchukov, of the USSR, with 342.5 kg. Achichayev came first with 400 kg.

## HANG GLIDING PICKS UP IN A BIG WAY

Andrei Kargelkin, designer from the Russian Federation first team, won the overall title at the first ever national hang gliding championship, held in

the Tuva ASSR. In all, 40 entrants from 15 teams took part. The Russian Federation captured the team title.

## RECORD FOR A START

World record cycling holder and national titleholder Sergey Kopylov has clocked 1 min 4.93 sec in the 1,000 m standing start, a

new national mark, at the start of the national cup competition at a new track in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

## OLYMPIC SITES CHOSEN

Calgary, Canada, will host the 1988 winter Olympics and Seoul will be the site of the 1988 summer Olympic Games by decision of the Baden-Baden Session of the International Olympic Committee.

## OF INTEREST

## Cycling to Siberia

Vladimir Khanov, 60, from Pskov recently covered nearly six thousand kilometres on a bike made at the Minsk bike plant.

Khanov is a compulsive traveller: every summer he goes hiking, rafting or canoeing, and this experience came in handy during his two-month marathon trip. He himself believes he was given the impulse to undertake the journey by a celebrated G. Travin, also from Pskov, who had cycled as many as 85,000 kilometres along the perimeter of the Soviet borders in three years in the 20s.

The intrepid traveller set an example for dozens of enthusiasts in this country and abroad.



Olga Zubareva receives the prize.

## ALL GAMES WITHOUT A SPOT

The USSR bandball Olympic winning women's side captured an annual international tournament in Vilnius, winning all its

five games, defeating the GDR, 20-17, in the final one. The USSR junior team came second, followed by the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

# MINI INFORMATION

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## AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL

New York. The Soviet Union's proposal that the following item "The aversion of nuclear catastrophe: a UN General Assembly Declaration", be entered on the agenda of the Assembly's 36th Session in the category of an important and urgent issue has been approved by the General Committee of the UN General Assembly.

O. Troyasovsky, Soviet permanent representative to the UN, told a meeting of the General Committee that the current stage of the arms race is assuming even more dangerous contours, in that it is accompanied by escalating military hysteria and by the great public being given to the dictates of the "possibility" and "acceptability" of a nuclear war aiming at the delivery of the first blow. The American goal is

to get people accustomed to the criminal idea that "limited" nuclear warfare is not only possible, but acceptable.

Under these circumstances the USSR believes that the minimum urgent measures that could be taken by the UN in order to contain the dangerous course of international development, would be to firmly and unequivocally speak out against the first-strike nuclear tactic and to proclaim the use of nuclear arms in such a case as being a heinous crime against humanity.

The Soviet proposal met opposition in the General Committee only from the American delegate, who confirmed that the US Administration was not interested in the adoption of concrete measures to lower the danger of a nuclear confrontation.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Two clandestine caches of firearms and side-arms have been seized by the security services in the state of Hyderabad, in India. The PTI news agency reports that the weapons are smuggled into India from China and Pakistan.

The police in Miami, USA, has arrested more than 10 people in an operation against drug-addicts. As a result, more than 240 kg of cocaine worth about 40 million dollars were confiscated.

West German journalist U. Ullrich has been expelled from Angola. As the Angolan ANGOP news agency pointed out, this measure had been necessitated by the fact that his conduct was "incompatible with the ethics of a journalist".

Bomb have badly damaged the buildings of the Palace of Justice and the Central Post Office in Geneva. An investigation is under way.



Many Parisians turned out for a demonstration in protest against the colonial policy being pursued by the British government in Northern Ireland and in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Long Kesh inmates for political prisoner status.

## ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS

## ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

The Soviet-Angolan Treaty has paved the way for specific agreements and for the development of cooperation over a wide range of spheres—for instance, in the fields of politics, the economy and trade, said Luis Dougu Paul de Castro. We have many Soviet specialists in our country. They are to be found in industry and working at power plants, in agriculture, and in the cultural sphere. The Soviet Union is also helping Angola to strengthen its defence capability. This is not to say, however, that there are Soviet combat troops in Angola. On the whole, we can state that links between us are developing rapidly and with benefit for both sides.

## ON THE SOUTH-AFRICAN INVASION OF ANGOLA

The recent invasion has been on a much larger scale, with the South-Africans making use of

aircraft. After battles with our troops in August, the invaders withdrew from a number of towns and villages, leaving nothing but ruins behind them. The South African authorities have been practising such aggressive tactics ever since 1976. Such actions by Pretoria, whose troops still continue to ravage and plunder some areas in Angola, are part of imperialism's global strategy which aims at destabilizing the situation in those countries which have chosen a progressive course of development. Significant in this respect are operations by the UNITA splinter grouping which is acting in cooperation with and on orders from Pretoria. We are convinced that South Africa wants to create a buffer zone in Angola with UNITA puppets in charge so as to hamper operations by SWAPO patriots and to deny independence to Namibia, illegally occupied by racists from Pretoria.

The interviewer was Nikolai ZABORIN

## WOMEN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD MEET IN CONGRESS

Today the notion of "peace" has a universal value. Only in peace can people realize all their hopes and aspirations for a better life and for a bright future for the coming generations. The critical task facing us today is to do everything to prevent nuclear arms from being activated, to get rid of the military threat that hangs over the world, and to protect life itself. Thus said Leonid Brezhnev, in his message to the World Congress of Women being held in Prague under the motto, "For Equality, National Independence and Peace".

It is being attended by upwards of a thousand delegates from women's organizations in 124 countries. V. Nikolayeva-Torshkova heads a delegation from the Soviet Women's Committee, of which she is chairwoman.

Also present are representatives of international organizations and specialized UN bodies. Among the guests are Gustav Hunk, President of Czechoslovakia, and other Czechoslovak leaders as well as Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council.

In her opening address Freda Brown, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation, expressed her confidence that the congress would make a significant contribution to solving the tasks confronting not only the women's movement but the entire world, the most important of these is the removal of the threat of war and the preservation and consolidation of peace.



"For Equality, National Independence and Peace" is the motto of the World Congress of Women currently taking place in Prague's Palace of Culture. Over a thousand representatives from women's organizations in 124 countries are attending the congress.

## Round the Soviet Union

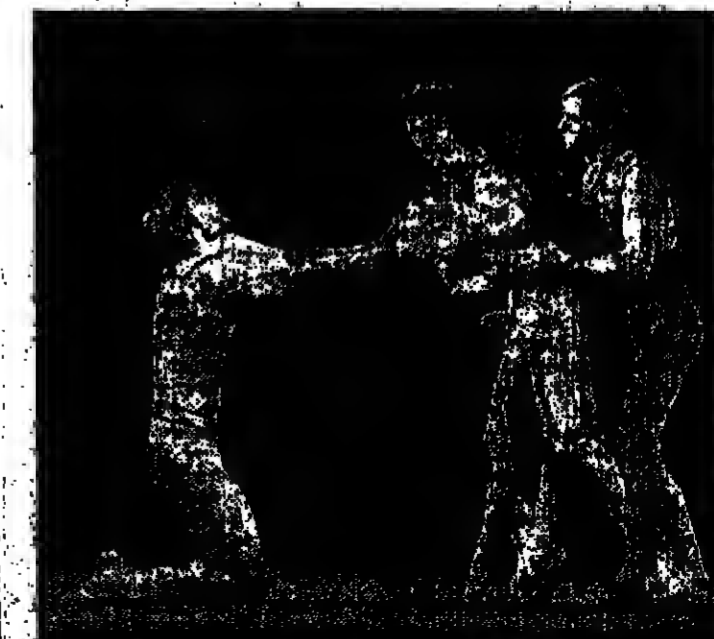
TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY DELEGATES ATTENDING A SWEDISH-SOVIET SYMPOSIUM, HELD RECENTLY IN THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL OF TBILISI. Such topics are of great practical value in medicine and agriculture.

## KOMISCHE OPER IN MOSCOW

The Kamische Oper ballet company from the GDR has begun its guest performances at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

For over a decade now, these two theatres have maintained artistic links many Soviet conductors, directors and actors have worked in Berlin, while their German counterparts are frequent visitors to the Soviet capital. The company's current programme features

two ballets by contemporary German composer Georg Kaiser. One of them, "The Black Birds", has already been produced by Berlin company chief choreographer Tom Schilling, at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. The other is "A New Midsummer Night's Dream", based on Shakespeare's comedy. The programme also includes one-act ballets to music by Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and Debussy.



Scene from the ballet "Black Birds".



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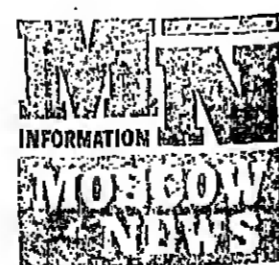
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## INDIRA GANDHI: WE COULD SETTLE THE AFGHAN PROBLEM IN A FORTNIGHT

Delhi. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has said that the solution of the Afghan problem is prevented by official Washington which does not even want to consider the possibility of such a solution on a basis which we believe is both solid and constructive. We are convinced that the Pakistanis and the Indians are prepared to study the recent proposals put forward

by the Afghan government. Mrs Gandhi noted. However, American State Secretary A. Haig has reacted them out of hand. According to the Indian prime minister, Washington believes that it is advisable to leave the so-called Afghan problem unsolved in order that it may be regularly used in the "cold war" it is waging against the USSR.

## INITIATIVE OF EL SALVADORAN PATRIOTS

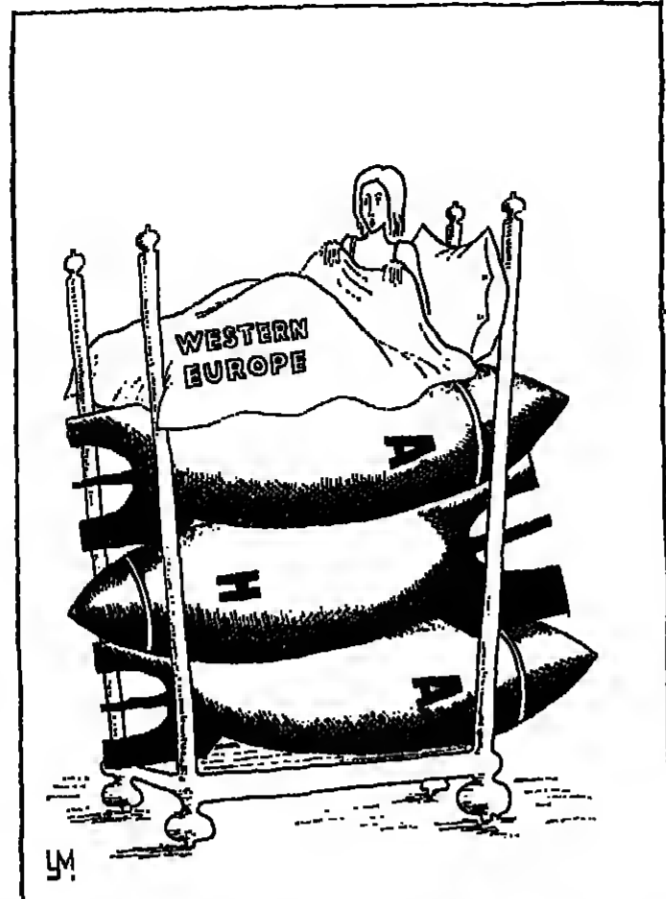
New York. The patriotic forces in El Salvador have launched an initiative to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in that Central Latin American country. A statement by the Revolutionary Democratic front of El Salvador and the Frente Unido Morl Nacional Liberation Front proposes holding peaceful talks

with the military and civilian leaders of the junta in the presence of government representatives from other countries in the capacity of observers. The proposals, made public at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, call for the American Administration to end military interference in El Salvador affairs.

## SHAZLI CALLS FOR CHANGES IN EGYPT

Beirut. An appeal to the future Egyptian president for a change from the policy followed by Anwar Sadat, which went counter to the interests of the Arab peoples, has come from General Saadeddine el-Shehzi, Secretary-General of the Egyptian Patriotic Front and former Head of the General Staff of

the Egyptian Armed Forces. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper "Al-Sabi", the General said he was in favour of freeing all political prisoners, of lifting all emergency measures at present in force in Egypt, and of abolishing the dictatorial laws introduced by Sadat.



Drawing by Alexander Umyorov

## SPANIARDS SAY «NO» TO NATO

Madrid. There is a growing wave of protest here against the intention of Cayo Solís's government to push Spain into NATO. Serious concern that once it becomes a member of NATO,

Spain will automatically be turned into a nuclear arsenal, was expressed by delegates attending a symposium held in the Spanish capital on the initiative of the anti-NATO committee.

## AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN IRANIAN AIR CRASH

Tehran. Mohsen Rezaei, the Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, has announced the results of the investigation into the crash on September 30 of the Iranian C-130 cargo plane, in which Iranian high-ranking officials, including the Defense Minister Colonel Namjoo and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General V. Fattahi, lost their lives.

Speaking at a press conference, Rezaei said that the investigation had yielded what he described as "interesting results". It turns out that the plane crashed due to electronic interference from an American AWACS plane.

## FRANCE TAKES DRASTIC ACTION

Paris. In the wake of the decision to develop the French franc, the French Council of Ministers has announced emergency measures to combat inflation. For six months, the cost of services will be frozen, along with prices in hotels, restaurants and cafes; restrictions are to be imposed on the increases in the price of electricity and gas. Over the next three months the cost of certain basic foods will also remain unchanged.

Simultaneously, the government has introduced severe restrictions on the profits of those companies which import raw materials and goods from abroad. The sums of money earmarked for industrial growth are to be cut by 15,000 million francs as compared with the amounts proposed in the original budget for 1982. During the meeting with trade union leaders, J. Delors, French Finance and Economics Minister, asked the latter to restrain their wage demands for the time being.

## WORLD YOUTH SPEAK OUT AGAINST WAR

Mexico City. The democratic youth of the world resolutely condemn American militarist policies, said Ernesto Ottone, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, who has arrived here on a visit.

Ronald Reagan's Administration is hindering dialogue and the policy of settling tricky issues through peaceful means, i.e. via negotiation. It has revived the "cold war" and is preventing the independent development of many countries, Ottone said.

Youth organizations affiliated to WFDY from more than 60 countries have expressed their resolute opposition to American interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, and to American support for the dictatorial regime in that country, said the President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.



Many thousands of demonstrators marched through the streets of Brighton, Great Britain, recently, in a march organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. In commemoration of the plans of the American military to turn the European continent into an American nuclear bridgehead. Many of the marchers were delegates to the Labour Party conference taking place in this seaside resort. In the photo: marchers in the streets of Brighton.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Graduation exams have started in Ethiopia for those taking part in the fifth stage of the national campaign to eliminate illiteracy. Over the past five months, hundreds of Ethiopians have learned how to read, write and count, while in the last two years some ten million people have received elementary education in Ethiopia.

The Ambassador for Grenada to the United Nations has declared that his government possesses irrefutable evidence that the United States "is preparing an act of aggression against his country".

The British government has announced some changes in the conditions for the inmates of prisons in Northern Ireland. This is seen as a concession to the Long Kesh prisoners who have just ended their seven-months hunger strike in support of their rights.

Two new kindergarten for 700 children of the capital's industrial and office workers have opened in Kabul.

## PEOPLE

Swedish film producer Ingmar Bergman has announced his intention of leaving the cinema after work on his next film is completed. He has just finished writing the script—but the producer is keeping quiet about the subject of his new movie. The only thing that is known about it is that it will be a West German-American production and that shooting will start in 1983, in Munich, where Bergman has been living since 1976, following problems with the Swedish tax authorities.

Having been left homeless, the 19-year-old Merz family, from West Germany, decided to move into an old dilapidated house, not far from the city of Linburg. The former owner of the building allowed the Merzes to settle on his property. The whole family set to work on their new home and finally made it fairly habitable. However, the city fathers have refused to allow the Merzes to legalize their occupation of the house and won't give permission for it to be connected to the city water mains or electricity supply. For six years now, the family has lived without light, heating, or running water.

## OPERATION 'EDINBURGH' COMPLETED

The operation of recovering the gold from the British cruiser "Edinburgh", which was sunk during World War II, has been successfully completed. The British salvage vessel "Shepherd" from where divers lifted the gold bars arrived in the Soviet port of Murmansk. The Soviet gold was payment by the USSR to the allies for military supplies and was loaded on board the "Edinburgh" in the

## PILOTLESS PLANE TO ACT AS TRAFFIC COP

"The Financial Times" of London reports that British specialists have designed a light pilotless flying machine to patrol arterial roads.

Its designers believe that this miniature plane may be used for ecological surveys of ocean zones, and for spraying fields with agricultural chemicals.

A computer and a TV camera have boarded the plane control its flight. The camera photographs any infringement of traffic rules which are then stored in the computer memory.

## ICE TO REPLACE CONDITIONERS

On its campus, Princeton University has a huge cupola protected with plastic material from all sides and which resembles a strange spaceship. The structure contains a huge slab of ice which gradually melts. Scientists maintain that they have found a cheap and more convenient method of maintaining set temperature during hot seasons in the living quarters and offices.

By the end of the summer, most of the ice in the pool will melt, but the temperature of the constantly circulating water will be at an invariable 0°C. The temperature of the air will not exceed 21°C which is comfortable for life and work.

Although the experiment is to be completed late in autumn, nevertheless, the Prudential Insurance Co plans to build on ice pool to keep the office's cool next summer.

## Science and technology

## BARNARD TRANSPLANTS HEART FLOW FROM ANOTHER CITY

Cape Town. France-Press — TASS. In the latest transplant to have been performed by a team of South African surgeons, led by Christian Barnard, the heart of the donor, who had died in a car crash, was delivered to the clinic by plane from another city. This is the first example of the kind in the history of transplant operations. The heart was flown from Port Elizabeth, 600 miles east of Cape Town in a special container equipped with an instrument which kept it beating for 24 hours.

After a nine-hour operation, during which the heart was transplanted into his body, 29-year-old Rick Anderson, of the United States, is as well as can be expected.

## CRAYFISH HARVEST FROM RICE PADDIES

A method of breeding crayfish in rice paddies has been worked out in the United States. The rice is sown in March, and in June, when the fields are filled with water, baby crayfish are released into the fields. In August, two weeks before the rice is to be harvested the fields are drained, and the crayfish dig themselves into the soil in search of water. Once the rice has been harvested, the paddies are flooded and the crayfish come swimming back. By November, fully grown crayfish may be caught.

Specialists believe that in this way each hectare will produce a "harvest" of 1,000-1,200 kg of crayfish.

## OF INTEREST

## The 'gold fish' slips through the hooks

Some 25,000 anglers took part in an unusual "Salmon Derby", held in the port of Sogut Sound, not far from Seattle, in the USA. The large numbers were attracted by the sponsors' announcement promising a prize of one million dollars to the lucky angler who caught a specially marked salmon. Also, to the competitors' great distress, the "gold fish" missed their hook. A mood of elation on the other hand, reigned in the spectators' camp: that they did not have to pay out the one million dollar prize and, secondly, they captured a large sum in takings.

Representatives of the USSR and Britain arrived in Murmansk to accept the salvaged gold.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## WHITE HOUSE: FOR NEGOTIATIONS BUT FROM POSITIONS OF STRENGTH

The White House programme creates a serious threat to the efforts, which are being made now to normalize international relations, Vitaly Korotkov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the new military programme of the US Administration.

In declaring his new programme, the US president made it clear that it is viewed as a certain "trump card" of the forthcoming talks. Does Washington seriously believe that it is possible to hold fruitful talks with the Soviet Union on such a basis? The USSR has declared and is declaring now for serious, fair and constructive talks based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The author stresses that the White House military programme has been enthusiastically welcomed among the circles of the US military-industrial complex. The US press reports, for example, that Reagan's decision on the production of B-1 aircraft rang like music to the Rockwell International Corporation which builds these bombers. But while the White House moves promise new super-profits to the "ammunitioners of death", they signal to the American taxpayers that nearly another 180,000 million dollars will be pumped out from their pockets within the next five years, as American newspapers write.

## WHO BACKS SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS?

Strange as it might seem, but this is how things stand: after the news of the South African racist régime's against-foreigners policy, not only experienced observers, but also other people of common sense turned their eyes to Washington, rather than Pretoria, writes Vitaly Korotkov in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA. Some of them guessed, the others correctly assessed the situation and concluded that the South African authorities would not have dared to take the step on their own, without getting in go-ahead from Washington.

As is known, the author goes on, the United States is fully dependent on South African minerals and its entire policy rests of manganese, cobalt and chromium. It also is an open secret that Southern Africa is high on the list of Washington geopoliticians' military-strategic priorities. Properly speaking, there's little new to all of it. This is how things stood also in the past, but the new aspect is the extremely, regardless of everything, including, it seems, of the long-term national interests of the United States itself, with which those who are promoting the present American policy in the region are acting now, the author concludes.

## TORY RECORDS

Over the past few weeks, government offices in Whitehall have been issuing numerous statements to the effect that the industrial recession has now reached rock-bottom and that the worst times have been left behind, writes V. Chukseyev in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper. Yet, recent statistics suggest quite the opposite. In September, inflation reached 11.5 per cent, although the Conservatives' promise to lower prices figures prominently in their election manifesto, intended only for the second quarter of the year fell still further, as compared with the first three months of 1981. The collapse of the economy brought on by the government's policies can be most clearly seen from the growing number of bankruptcies. Last year, nearly 7.5 thousand companies went out of business. Apart from the record level of unemployment, the Conservative government has succeeded in beating yet another questionable European record: among NATO countries, Britain spends the greatest per capita percentage on military purposes. Especially expensive are the Tories' nuclear ambitions: it is estimated that the modernization of the present nuclear submarine fleet will cost six thousand million pounds, concludes Chukseyev.

## COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT

In its comment on the results of the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk, the TASS news agency says that the programme adopted by the congress leaves no doubt that it is a counter-revolutionary document in which "Solidarity" puts itself above the Polish National Assembly, the Sejm. Many of the statements in this programme provide clear evidence that the "Solidarity" leaders are turning their organization into an opposition to socialist Poland and that they have proclaimed seizure of political power in the country as its aim.

It is emphasized that some capitalist countries are taking advantage of the complex internal situation in Poland to step up the destructive and sabotage activities.

## Inflation helps write another book

More than 30 years have passed since the day when Doris Lily American authors wrote her book "How to Marry a Millionaire". However, during this period inflation has caused her to make a few corrections to her creative plans. "One million dollars today is not such a very big money," she admits. She is now writing a book on "How to Marry a Billionaire".



Landscape gardeners in Swiss parks are highly inventive when it comes to designing flower beds. Using special types of plants, they make them look like flowers, grass, and other plants.

## VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

## WHY DO THE AMERICANS NEED THE MX, B-1, ETC.?

In the past few weeks the American press has been clearly preoccupied with an analysis of the laborious workings of the president's mind.

Ronald Reagan was busy deciding just how many where, and how he would deploy the new intercontinental MX ground-based missile with multiple warheads, how many new B-1 bombers to order, what uses another new bomber, Stealth, should be put to, how soon he should start building new nuclear submarines, etc. And—on Friday, October 2, the president decided to embark on a new stage of the nuclear arms race. It would appear he failed to see the forest for the trees—he was so busy discussing the question "how?" that he forgot to ask himself, "what for?" and the latter is, of course, the crucial issue.

What indeed does America need the MX for? The Pentagon's answer is—for the PLU. The PLU is another abbreviation coined by American strategists, standing for the "preservation of local uncertainty". To keep the enemy guessing about the location of missiles and thus prevent him from destroying them at once. Now, various variants of the "cold war" game are devised. Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, proposed in his time to shuttle 200 missiles around 4,000

underground sites, as ambitious plan which threatened to devour America's total cement production for one year. Reagan, for his part, has halved the number of missiles and has postponed the decision on how to locate them until 1984.

This relative dragging of feet over the issues brings us back to the idea which underlies much of the American leadership's thinking that of a Soviet attack. If such a threat really existed, such haste should have been made with the notorious "preservation of local uncertainty", especially by an Administration which had discovered lots of gaping "windows of vulnerability" in the edifice of American defenses, which it rushed to close in every way possible.

The critics of the MX programme (of whom there are quite a few) point out: that there is no reason why the Soviet side should try and destroy all the American ground-based missiles at one stroke. This is both extremely difficult and unprofitable because two other components of the American strategic "trick" would still remain, i.e. the submarine and airborne missiles. Finally, the idea of selective attack hinges on the theory of "limited nuclear warfare", which runs counter to the Soviet military doctrine

which rejects the possibility of such a war.

As for the Pentagon's answer to the question "what does America need the MX for?" (for the "preservation of local uncertainty"), any clear-headed observer could not fail to notice the grotesque foolishness of the whole idea. Charles Yeast, an American publicist and diplomat who died recently, predicted in this respect that within a few years everyone would be astonished that we could have given serious consideration to developing such an extravagant monster as the MX missile system.

But as we see it here in the Soviet Union, the silliness of this project takes the back seat by comparison to its decidedly sinister aspect. MX missiles, 96 tonnes carriers carrying 10 warheads 335 kilometres each, in other words each missile is equivalent to 167-plus "Hiroshima" bombs, look like first-strike weapons. The American Council of Economic Priorities concludes in its report, "Unjustified expense: an analysis of the projected MX system", that the attempts to develop a missile for striking at the enemy's offensive means form the basic rationale for the development of the MX missile.

A strike against the enemy's offensive means while the latter

remains infiltrated is obviously a first strike.

The other components of the Reagan-approved programme for boosting strategic nuclear forces serve the same purposes. The material and technological potential is being created in order to give substance to Washington's belief that it is possible to win a nuclear war.

It is here that the biggest threat lies: the Soviet Union believes that to count on victory in a nuclear war is insane, whereas America is "thinking about the impossible".

But just how do the Americans conceive of such a "victory"? In his "New Chapters of Cybernetics", Norbert Wiener writes: "If we program a machine to win, then we must have clear understanding of what such a victory implies. It is the demand for victory having no idea of what we mean by victory we'll face a spectre knocking on our door."

Washington has still to explain what it means by "victory" in a nuclear war. Indeed such an explanation is hardly likely to be forthcoming. A purely quantitative approach to the subject—awarding victory on points—that whichever side loses the lowest number of people, water-cannon be taken seriously. From this point of view Germany was the victor of World War II since it suffered fewer casualties than the victims of its aggression.

The Pentagon's groundless optimism of "victory" is completely balanced by the Soviet warning of the disastrous consequences for the whole of mankind of a Soviet-American nuclear conflict.

The new American programmes for bolstering strategic armaments make the world an increasingly dangerous place to live in and force the Soviet Union to take steps to retain the balance of power.

# HOME NEWS

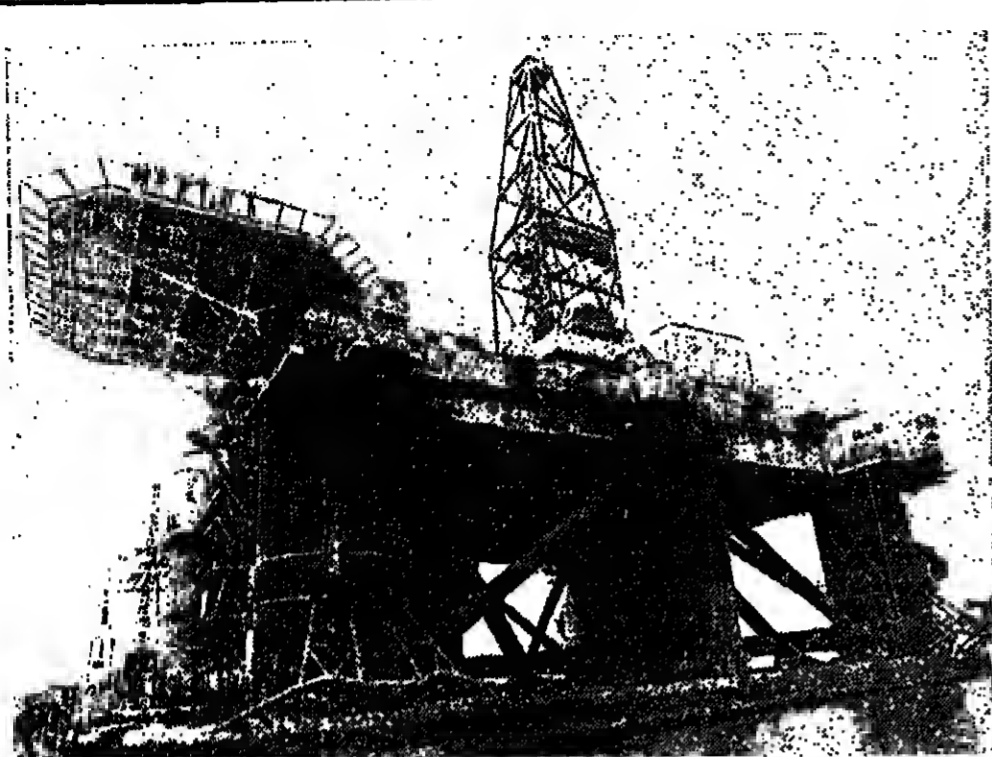
## Round the Soviet Union

● AN AMATEUR THEATRE IN THE MOST NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT CENTRE OF THE SOVIET UNION—LAVRENTI—HAS SHOWN ITS FELLOW-VILLAGERS OSTROVSKY'S COMEDY, "TRUTH IS GOOD BUT HAPPINESS IS BETTER". The Magadan Region has 14 amateur theatres. People from their companies are miners, seamen, builders, doctors and cultural workers.

● MOUFFLONS (WILD MOUNTAIN SHEEP) HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO A NATURE RESERVE IN KODRY, MOLDAVIA, FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. All conditions have been created for the animals to feel at home and more than 800 hectares of forests have been set aside for the experiment. It is a success, the moufflons will be widely settled in other forests in this republic. The foresters, in charge of the new settlers, believe they like the different grasses and bushes to be found in Kodry, as well as its climate. This has been proved by the fact that the moufflons have given birth to offspring.

● 700 KG OF THE YEAR'S CROP OF ROSE OIL HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED FROM THE CRIMEA TO FRANCE. The well-known firm of Christian Olor, Channel and Coty have been using the oil for more than 10 years now to produce scent of a particularly delicate and long-lasting smell. This year rose oil from the Crimea was ordered by firms from more than 40 countries, including Japan, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

● PROJECTS ARE AFOOT IN ARMENIA TO COVER 4,000 HECTARES OF BARREN MOUNTAIN SLOPE WITH FOREST. Foresters have learned how to get seedlings to grow on the stony areas. Deep holes are dug and filled with fertile soil. In many districts the trees are planted in terraces. Almond, chestnut, pine and juniper grow well in the area.



Floating platform "Shell-2".

## 'SHELL-2'

"Shell-2" is a floating platform designed to drill prospecting wells to a depth of six thousand metres. It is being assembled by the shipyard at Astrakhan, a city in the delta of the Volga.

Drilling can be continued from "Shell-2" even in conditions of six metre waves and with winds blowing at 18 metres a second.

Extraction of oil on the off-shore shelf, always carries a threat of pollution. Accidents at oil rigs which have resulted in oil slicks over vast areas of sea and ocean, with considerable damage to the marine fauna, have occurred more than once in the world. "Shell-2" is to be fitted

with special mechanisms which will keep the well off in case of emergency.

"Shell-2" will be used in the Caspian Sea, where oil workers from Azerbaijan have for many years been developing the oil fields under the sea bed.

Recently, more than half of prospecting drilling in the Caspian has been carried out to depths of between five and six kilometres. The search for oil and gas from drilling platforms to developing a growing pace. Such platforms are in operation in the Caspian off the shores of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia.

## OIL FROM SAND

Experts at the Azerbaijan Research Institute for Oil Technology have developed a new technique which will facilitate the commercial extraction of oil from oil-bearing sands.

All that is needed is an excavator and a metal barrel. The oil-bearing sand is treated with a special solvent which virtually washes the fuel clean of all grains of sand.

Tests of the new technique showed that 95 per cent of the oil could be separated from the sand. According to estimates, dozens of millions of tonnes of oil in Azerbaijan alone can thus be extracted, while the purified sand can be used in civil engineering.

## TROUT IN THE PAMIR GLACIERS

The inhabitants of villages along the banks of the swift rivers of the Pamir Mountains recently observed a rare phenomenon. Schools of trout were on the move to spawning areas on the glaciers of this country's highest mountain range. The schools overcame rapids and waterfalls and appeared oblivious of danger.

To keep the trout out of trouble, teams of hunters, amateur anglers and schoolchildren are now on patrol. A ban has been placed on all trout-fishing until November 1.

Trout from the mountain rivers of Tajikistan are distinguished for their weight—600-800 grams.

## New recipe

### for bread-making

The wheat round loaves, now to be seen in Khar'kov shops, have been made from a new recipe. A fermented preparation was used in the baking. This not only keeps the loaves fresh for a much longer period of time, it also improves their taste and outward appearance. A method has also been devised of baking loaves from "vitikale"—a hybrid of wheat and rye containing much protein.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit



Ripsawa church.

## ECHMIADZIN

Armenia abounds in ancient cultural monuments—the oldest witnesses of a civilization which, over the course of centuries, has created many architectural masterpieces. Prominent among the latter are the shrines of Echmiadzin, a town situated some 20 km from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

There were people living on the present site of today's Echmiadzin way back in the 2nd century B.C. With the adoption of Christianity early in the 4th century, the church of the Bulligianer, the first Patriarch of Armenia, a cathedral was built at Echmiadzin, in 303, and became the main shrine of the monastery which subsequently grew up round it. Echmiadzin is the centre of the Armenian-Georgian Church and the residence of the Catholicos (it retains this significance up to the present day).

Restored many times in the course of its 1670 years of existence, the cathedral is decorated with fine frescoes painted by Ovanessian, an Armenian artist of the early 18th century, and by the grandsons of the end of the century.

At Echmiadzin and not far from it many outstanding monuments of Armenian architecture are to be found.



The gift hall of the Echmiadzin Cathedral.

## Close links between farms and Latvian Agricultural Academy

This year's very second first-year student of the Latvian Agricultural Academy has been sent there by his or her collective or state farm. The number of students subsidized by their place of work has increased under the programme of cooperation between the academy and the farms of Latvia.

During their practicals, would-be specialists study the specific problems involved in running a farm, they then attempt to solve these problems in their yearly or graduation papers. Janis Panks, sent to the academy by the Alauktas collective farm, has drawn up a project for the rational construction of old farm houses. His work has received top marks and is now being put into effect.

## Health resort frequented by Marco Polo

Local archaeologists from Almeda have unraveled the mystery of a village situated on the mountainous plateau of Asy, and deserted since times immemorial.

The plateau has a harsh climate with frost and snow storms lasting nine months of the year, and avalanches blocking the only road to the valleys below. In summer, it is very dry here. Research has shown, however, that many centuries ago the plateau was densely populated.

What could have drawn man to this inhospitable spot from the hot fertile plains of the Seven Rivers? Archaeologists consider that the dry and healthy air, with its many healing properties, might have been the attraction. According to legend, Marco Polo himself was cured of malaria here during his return journey to Europe after his travels.

It is thought that this ancient health resort was in operation for many centuries before it was destroyed by wars.

## Tanker's new role

The tanker "Krikak", which has ploughed the seas for dozens of years, has been given a new profession. On the proposal of the council for environmental protection, attached to the Latvian Shipping Company, the old diesel ship has been made into a station for purifying oil waste from tankers in port.

Formerly this waste water from the tanks of ships returning from cruises was discharged

into on-shore containers. When it was found that oil had nonetheless penetrated to the Dvina River, it was decided a new disposal system was necessary. Now the tankers drop anchor by the station. Their waste is purified and all fuel remains trapped.

Water tests have shown that the Dvina, in the vicinity of Riga's harbour, is now much cleaner than in previous years.

## Fishing in the desert

Autumn fishing has begun in the reservoir of the Sarkamysk depression. In the north of the Kazakhstan Desert.

The reservoir, covering an area of 220,000 hectares, was formed by the flow of waters used during the irrigation of cotton and rice plantations.

This spring about 4 million one-year-old carp and white Amur fish were released in the lakes of Uzbekistan, Far-

allizers helped increase the stocks of algae, used as a natural feeder base for the fish. This method of replenishing fish resources has been applied at the Arasovskiy lakes, on the edge of the Kyzylkum Desert and in the reservoirs of the Khorazm, Bukhara, and Syrdarya regions. This should ensure the catching of 3,000 tonnes of fresh water fish during the current autumn fishing season.

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### INTENSIFICATION—VITAL FOR INDUSTRY

The Soviet Union has entered the eighties with a considerable production potential of its disposal, writes IZVESTIA. Between 1965 and 1980 fixed assets—the main element in the country's economic potential—grew from 300,000 million to 1,149,000 million roubles, i.e. by more than three times.

The further development of resources on this scale is impossible end, what is more important, it would be ineffective.

With full employment of the population the growth of labour resources is limited by purely demographic factors. While in the case of the development of natural resources, restrictions are of an economic nature. Let's take the following example by way of illustration. In the past five-year plan period (1976-1980), the cost of extracting one tonne of oil was twice as high as it was forty in the 70s. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the cost will go up even more. Therefore, though it is theoretically possible to maintain the growth in oil output that took place in the past, it is economically inexpedient.

All this calls for a drastic change of orientation, for a transition of the centre of gravity to the more rational use of the economy's resources. The main way to meet the needs of the national economy, say in oil, is to use it both carefully and rationally. The saving of one tonne of oil, for instance, and the increasing of the oil output, are functionally equivalent, and, what is more, the cost of saving is much cheaper. The same applies to our other natural resources.

### RUSSIAN—A LANGUAGE OF FRIENDSHIP

Language as a means of communication is crucial for cultural development, argues Mikhail Rutavich, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. While the language of music and dance is understandable to all

Rutavich comments, a film needs dubbing and novel translating, as does political, scientific and other literature. The scope of this process is growing, though there are limits to it. In addition, the growth of the multinational composition of the population of the Union republics as well as of family and friendly ties between different nations, the increase of business and tourist trips, and, finally, the use of such information media as the radio and TV necessitate a knowledge of other languages. The Russian language, which has become the language of international communication in our country, has a particular role to play in this respect. A knowledge of Russian brings one into immediate contact with the achievements of Russian culture, as well as of those of other peoples of the USSR and of world culture. In addition, according to UNESCO, it provides access to two-thirds of all information in the world.

The proliferation of Russian among the indigenous nationalities of the union and autonomous republics, does no harm to the development of their own native languages. On the contrary, from Russian many scientific and political terms are borrowed, forming the intrinsic elements of other languages. A big step forward was taken in this respect in the 70s. In the 1970 population census, 41,900,000 people claimed they spoke fluent Russian as their second language, the equivalent figure for the 1979 census was 51,300,000 people.

### THE TEACHER AS AN ACTOR

The work of a teacher is very close to that of an actor, writes a well-known Soviet actor Arkadiy Raikin in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Every day, a teacher performs on the stage of a children's theatre on which the curtain never comes down. I believe that today teachers need to take the bit between their lips and to tell children about the complicated problems they are likely to encounter on the stage of life when they are in the street, in a shop, or travelling on public transport. It is not wise to swathe a child solely in fairy tales, to wrap him up in cotton wool.

As never before, the teacher today needs to sup-

plement knowledge of his own particular subject with knowledge of life. He should be full of his personal impressions and be able to convey in his own words, rather than in bits or bookish terms, his civic feelings of both love and hatred.

A teacher's workshop is hidden from our eyes by the walls of the classroom. It is his function to push back these walls. We need documentary films about virtuous teachers.

Open lessons on the art of teaching should be given in schools and teachers' "benefit performances" should be held for wide sections of the public so that everyone can hear our applause for the teacher.

### PROBING URALS POTENTIAL

The Urals, a region with plentiful mineral resources, has a mammoth iron-and-steel industry, writes Academician Sergei Vonskovsky in the TEKHNIKA—MODERNIZM magazine.

Since most of the Urals ore deposits were opened long time ago and now profitably worked up, specialists get the feeling that the Urals potential has become depleted and thus the time has come to use ore from other areas, he points out. Research in the area has proved there is still some ore around but it has to be looked for deeper underground than of present. One, continues the scientist, we are studying the geological history of the region, the composition of the earth crust, and distribution of pockets of minerals. We will have not learned enough, the author points out, about the Urals' north where ore can be strip-mined. Our geophysicists are learning to correctly forecast the location of yet undiscovered deposits, and have developed appropriate novel techniques and equipment which are now being introduced in production. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) special emphasis will be laid on research of a superdeep well in the Urals.

We are getting support from the economists, continues the author, who believe we are on the right track. We need to look for new deposits in the Urals and develop the dumps there covering a huge area ever since before the revolution of 1917, concludes the oilman.

## Clean air in Kaunas

The central street in Kaunas has been completely closed to vehicles. This step, which leaves the centre of the city empty in the hands of pedestrians, is part of a conservation programme adopted by the city.

The old part of Kaunas has been used as the model for this programme. Here, all small boilers have been done away with, the houses have been connected to the city's main central heating system, and gas cookers in kitchens have been replaced with electric units. All the old streets have been closed to transport which is diverted instead to ring-roads. Each backyard has been planted on an individual basis with trees, bushes and flowers.

All industry has been moved outside the city, with green belts of trees being planted around each factory. All lorries are gradually being re-adjusted to run on natural gas, and trolleybuses, etc. now in operation on many of the bus routes.

The experience of Kaunas is taken into account when planning new industrial centres in Latvia. Although over the past few years the number of cars and lorries in this republic has doubled, no increased pollution from exhaust gas has been registered in the towns. The orchards have drawn up plans in good time for the diversion of all traffic to motorways outside the city limits. New residential estates are separated from factories by green belts.

## THE USES OF SUBTERRANEAN HEAT

Wide use is being made of thermal waters for different purposes in the Mordovskiy District of the Krasnodar Territory. Water from drilled wells is used to heat bathhouses, the same water, cooled down to 40-50 degrees, is then supplied to livestock breeding farms where in the cold season it heats the poultry house, the pigsty, and is used in the preparation of water. From here, the water,

whose temperature has by this time fallen another 15-20 degrees, is supplied to fish-farms to stimulate the breeding of marketable fish and small fry. Most administrative buildings and living accommodation in the village of Mordovskaya are heated and supplied with underground hot water. The natural supplies of hot water are also used in woodworking, in washing work, and in the production of concrete parts.

## VIEWPOINT

## SPORT FOR EVERYONE

Olympic champion Anatoly Kolosov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, comments on the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution, "On the Continued Development of Mass Physical Training and Sport".

For most people sport is still only an exciting spectacle. Cerebral health, indeed, the most valuable human asset, is linked in large measure with the care shown for the advancement of physical training and sport in this country. The above resolution calls for vigorous and diverse measures to make physical training an integral element of people's everyday lives.

Over the past few years, this country has built around 200 stadiums, over 11,000 gyms, and 230 swimming pools. Unique Olympic facilities went up in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn; now that the 1980 Olympic Games are behind us, local residents attend sports and health-building groups centred on the Olympic facilities. Various sports groups, for children and adults alike, are mushrooming at factories and educational establishments.

There are now around 8,000 sports clubs operating on a neighbourhood basis, or attached to sports facilities or amusement parks in our cities alone. Over 10,000,000 people attend such clubs.

We believe that people must be given all opportunities for physical training directly at factories, in villages, at educational establishments and the local neighbourhoods. There are plans to build more sports grounds, recreational complexes, and sports clubs in residential districts.

Critical importance attaches to physical training instruction in schools and colleges, to regular extramural and optional physical training courses, and to the physical training of children of pre-school age.

We have a pretty good basis on which to develop physical training among all sectors of the population. I have in mind the nationwide sports training complex introduced back in 1961 and called "Ready for Labour and Defence".

Now this complex provides massive sports entertainment for the Soviet people. New, more exacting ratings were introduced in March 1977, raising six levels for people ranging in age from seven to 80 and even over.

The complex all-round competitions are part of the first-most popular page of the regular tournament of Soviet Nations. The finals, in the tournament's winter sports will be held next year, and the summer sports finals in 1985.

# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Marina KONDRATYEVA

The ballerina's art is characterized by its astonishingly harmonious combination of what might appear to be two mutually exclusive traits: the emotional and the intellectual. Romantic emphasis on spiritual purity, nobility and lightness of movement, the beautifully clear line of her dancing style and her genuine talent for acting—these are the other distinguishing features of Kondratyeva's dancing.



She was born into a family of excellent musicians. Her father, a pianist, was a teacher of her mother, who was a pianist. "The music memory of my childhood," says Kondratyeva, "was an overpowering longing to dance, the well-worn patches on the floor of my home. I began to dance in public while still a child—before an audience of wounded hospital patients—It was the time of the Great Patriotic War."

Graduating from the Moscow Ballet School, Kondratyeva became a soloist with the Bolshoi Theatre. The part danced by the ballerina is noted for its wide range of emotions and the subtle way in which she is able to transmit to the audience exactly what the characters she is impersonating are feeling. Juliet, Musa and Giselle are among the dancer's best artistic achievements.

Following the legendary Ulanova to the part of Juliet was both difficult and risky. However, Kondratyeva found her own way to the role. Her Juliet is not contemporary, while Ulanova as danced by Ulanova was a Shakespearean heroine of the Renaissance age.

Her rendering of the part of Musa (in the ballet "Rasputin" to music by Sergei Rachmaninov) is an emotional account of the birth of poetic inspiration. The impression was formed that Kondratyeva spent her whole time flying through the air, having given an ideal interpretation of the role of Musa who was for a long time his only exponent.

Finally, Giselle, Kondratyeva's favourite role. "The ballerina moves across the stage in an airborne white cloud, transfixed for one second in a pose allowing one to appreciate to the full

the spirituality and femininity of her art, and then, as if seized by a light breeze, she again circles in a gentle movement..." This is how the critic Kamilla Yuzhina described Kondratyeva's Giselle.

Today Marina Kondratyeva, instructor and coach at the Bolshoi, imparts her skills to the younger generation. Among her pupils is Natalya Arkhipova, a graduate from the Moscow Ballet School prizewinner at the 4th International Ballet Competition and now accepted into the Bolshoi Ballet Company.

Yuly GALKIN

## Wide variety of styles and genres

The 3rd "Moscow Autumn" Music Festival is to be held in our capital in October 13-22. "This year's festival is somewhat different from its predecessors," says Yuri Levitin, Vice-Chairman of the Festival's Organizing Committee.

There are to be 31 concerts in all, including two new programmes — of military-patriotic and organ music, while the number of composers and performers taking part is to be

enlarged. All forms of music, without exception, are included in the festival programme. Sixty concerts of symphonic and ten of chamber music are planned. Musicians will be given the opportunity of hearing all the most notable works recently created by our capital's composers in the field of brass, chamber, choir and jazz music, as well as songs and other genres. A lot of 250 works by composers of all ages are to be performed. Many will be played by our leading soloists and orchestras.

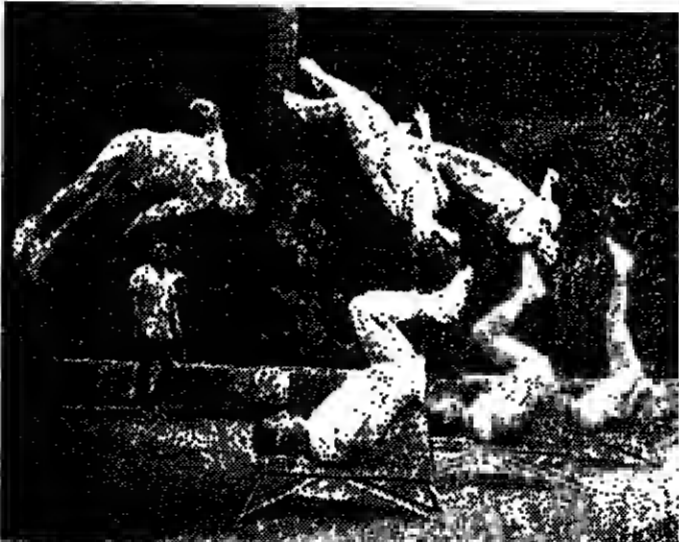
## NEW LAURELS FOR THE CIRCUS

The first International festival of the circus art of socialist countries recently took place in Havana.

Taking part were clowns, animal tamers, gymnasts, acrobats and jugglers from ten countries. In accordance with festival regulations, all participants were required to present two numbers. The Soviet artists showed items called "The Games of Icarus" under the leadership of Ushekov and "Tamed Bears"

under the direction of Ibragimov. Both brought success to the Muscovites: the festival's Grand Prix and third prize.

"The Laughter Prize" — the main reward in the clown contest went to the Soviet clown V. and D. Kondratyeva. A special prize "for an outstanding work of direction" was awarded to the Muscovite Zolnikov, a producer with the all-Union board for circus programmes, attractions and numbers.



"The Games of Icarus" with Vladimir Ushekov in charge. Photo by Yuri Bykovsky

## TBILISI PUPPET THEATRE

A puppet theatre has been opened in Tbilisi. Their first performance was a play for grown-ups based on Alexander Dumas' novel "The Lady of the Camellias".

The director of the new theatre, Rezo Gabriadze, who has written scripts for the following films: "Don't Grieve", "The

Dreamers" and "Nimino", is a man of many talents. He draws excellent pictures and he has now turned to the world of puppets. "Although our actors are puppets," he says, "we shall try to show just how great and wide-ranging are the artistic abilities inherent in this art form. For our repertoire we will concentrate

on Russian and Georgian classics such as Alexander Pushkin, Ilya Chavchavadze, Vazha-Pshavla. We are even going to stage Shakespeare's "Macbeth". Addressing our efforts to audiences of different ages, we will broadcast from the stage the inevitable victory of light and reason."

## A SEASON OF DEBUTS

The present season has turned into a season of debuts for us, says Galina Volchek, chief director of Moscow Sovremennik Theatre. Kvasha, one of our actors, is making his debut as a director with his production of "The Servant of Hypocrites", based on Bulgakov's "Moliers". Kvasha, himself, will play the part of Moliers. It is worthy of note that this play about the the-

atre and about the fate of the artist is being produced by an actor who, in his time, took part in the birth of the Sovremennik.

The season is also to be marked by the production of a new play "Love and Pigeons" by Gurkin, a young actor from the Omsk Drama Theatre, who is making his debut as a dramatist.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. An evening devoted to Russian and Soviet classical music was a great success with the audience at the Konzerthaus, one of the biggest concert halls in Vienna. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gennady Rozhdestvensky, played music by Glinski, Lyadov, Arinsky, and Schnittke.



23 young artists from Moscow are exhibiting their works at the Artists Club on Krymskaya Embankment. Ilya Prevolo. "The Old Legend". Kirill Mamosov. "Natascha".

# BUSINESS

## SESSION IN STOCKHOLM

During breaks in the session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held recently in Stockholm, members of the Soviet delegation visited a number of Swedish firms and enterprises where they held talks and signed new contracts. Within the framework of the commission's work, a four-year agreement was signed between V/O Prodnorg and the

all-Swedish dairy products association on the delivery of butter to the Soviet Union. The commission agreed on a long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for the 1981-90 period. Other points discussed included ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

## Contacts and contracts

© N. Petolichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, has received S. Lodwick, US Undersecretary for Agriculture.

© TASS and BTA have signed an agreement in Moscow which envisages the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of information.

## Young firm takes first strides

West German businessmen are interested in a further expansion of the mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the USSR. "You can hardly call this cooperation a one-way street. That is not so, it is proved by the operations of the Technomoon company," said one of the managers of that Soviet-West German firm, Udo Völker.

Technomoon is one of seven joint firms which have been set up in the FRG in recent years.

Although it has been in business for slightly more than a year, it has already helped in the conclusion of some 40 major contracts profitable both for the Soviet Union and the FRG. A Soviet licence, for instance, has been purchased by Thyssen, one of the leading FRG metallurgical concerns. Through the mediation of Technomoon, the Soviet Union has concluded a contract with Koenig and Bauer of Würzburg which is one of the big West German engineering

firms, for the production of printing presses in the USSR. An agreement has been signed with the firm, Wesuällo Lüne for the manufacture of the Soviet-designed, coal-mining combine K-103 under licence.

Technomoon's managers say that the firm is turning into a veritable coordination centre for science and technology. It receives scientific and technical information from the USSR and the FRG and distributes it among the interested firms.

## New fish processing plant in Peru

In the Peruvian town of Paita, a fish processing plant has come into operation. It has been built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. The plant will begin processing up to 20 thousand tonnes of fish a year. This figure will gradually rise to 60 thousand tonnes, when all its sections become fully operational.



In agriculture, the Lao People's Democratic Republic cooperates on the establishment of model state farms to be used as centres for agricultural education. Much help to setting up such farms is provided by specialists from many countries of the socialist community, including the USSR.

In the photo: Laotian specialist Khamkoo with his Soviet colleague V. Shulgin in the rice field of a state farm.

## Increasing goods turnover

Nearly 7,000 Hungarian Karsus buses are to be supplied to the USSR next year.

In their turn Soviet enterprises are exporting to Hungary a considerable number of trucks and cars. Including the new VAZ-2105 Lada, displayed with great success at the Budapest International fair.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 10-12

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 11—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 12—Concert by the Krasnoyarsk Dance Ensemble of Siberia.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Estonian Opera and Ballet Theatre (Estonian SSR). 10—Tormis, "Estonian Ballads" (opera-ballet). 11—Vardi, "Aili" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 12—Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Slavitsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the ballet company of the Komische Oper (DDR). 10—Katzar, "A New Midsummer Night's Dream" (ballet). Slavitsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre performances: 11 (mat)—Vainberger, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 11 (two)—Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera). 12—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake".

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 10 (mat)—Double-bill:

Cassandre, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Kids From Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 10 (eve)—Kalmen, "La Violette de Montmartre"; 11 (mat, eve)—Gladkov, "Khottabych"; 11 (eve)—Nikolayev, Kravner, "Española"; 12—Feltsman, "An Old Comedy".

Ramen Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 10 (mat)—Rom-Lebedev, "Gypsies on the Road"; 10 (eve)—Rodionov, "A Conversation in an Administrative Building"; 11—Miroshnikov, "Nepoklonov"; 12—Shok, "Grushenka" (after Leskov).

### FILMS

An Honest, Clever, Bachelor (Mosfilm).

About a young man seeking for his place in life and society. Cinema: "Imeni Mossovieta" (25 Bakhrushina St.), Metro-Pavlovskaya.

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (7 Begovaya St.). Moscow artist Valery Malolnikov — modern trends in artistic ceramics. Also on view is an exhibition of medals and graphic art works by Nina Poyedov and Dmitry Terekhov. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya, Trolleybus 20.

Central Artists Club (14/10 Krymskaya Embankment). More than 200 paintings, sculptures and drawings by a large group of young Moscow artists are on show. Contemporary themes occupy a prominent place in the exhibition. Daily, except Monday, from 11 to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury Imeni Gorkogo.

### CONCERT HALLS

Concert Hall, Kola Athletics Complex (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 10, 11—Contemporary pop group and Suzuki pop group (Greece) 7 p.m.

Vasheva Cinema and Concert Hall (10a Leningradskaya

About the break-up of a fisherman's family due to the division of the country into two parts.

Cinema: "Metropol" (Prospekt Marx). Metro Prospekt Marx.

### SPORTS

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sports. 10—Central Army Club v. Zhetysay, 5 p.m.

This match is the current of the 36th national championship between the top league teams.

FOOTBALL. Dynamo Stadium. 10—Moscow Dynamo v. Baku Nakhchi, 6 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium. 11—Moscow Spartak v. Rostov-on-Don Army Club, 6 p.m.

Rostov-on-Don Army Club team is a dangerous rival for

Moscow teams. It won the decisive match v. Moscow Spartak in national Cup tournament.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 11—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m. Traditional prizes will be contested on Sunday.

### WEATHER

October 10-12. Moscow, city and region, unstable, with slight rain and clear intervals. Night temperature 3-8°C and 9-14°C during the day. Wind W, sharp at times.

It is cold in the north of the USSR, with temperatures 8-10°C below normal.

### State Bank of the USSR

Soma (foreign exchange quotations for September 1, 1981)	French franc	100	12.79
Currency	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	32.16
	Italian lira	10,000	9.10
	Netherlands guilder	100	36.10
	Swiss franc	100	33.00
	US dollar	100	71.50
	Austrian schilling	100	4.58
	English pound sterling	100	131.50

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## COMPUTERS FOR INDIA

An agreement signed by V/O Elektronorgtehnika and some Indian firms envisages deliveries to India of Soviet computers and various electronic products, with reciprocal deliveries of Indian computer components and units. The USSR has been selling electronic equipment to India for many years now. The Soviet Ural computer, for instance, was one of the first to be installed at Indian research centres. The Soviet BESM-6 computer is also in wide use there.

## DEVELOPING NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

In Sofia, the fifth meeting has been held of the Intergovernmental commission dealing with the general coordination of efforts by the interested CMEA countries and Yugoslavia to implement the agreement, signed at the 33rd CMEA session in June 1979 on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the manufacture and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants for 1981-1990. The commission considered the course of the implementation

of undertakings for 1981 and 1982 following from the agreement, as well as questions relating to the manufacture and delivery of equipment for the period up to 1985.

Other topics discussed include the implementation of the decisions taken at the CMEA session, particularly the suggestions on basic directions in the organization of work to develop and intensify international cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations.

## Philately

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopek stamp to commemorate the international "Communications-81" exhibition, held recently in Moscow, at which systems and communication means were displayed. The stamp designer is Anatoly Kabanikov.



This 4-kopek stamp marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, in the Northern Caucasus. The monument, in the foreground commemorates the 400-year-old voluntary union between Kazakh and Russia. The designer is Nikolai Kabanikov.